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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ORLANDO CRESWELL,

No. C-12-6219 TEH (PR)

FORMA PAUPERIS

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO PROCEED IN

Petitioner,

v.

P.D. BRAZELTON, Warden, (Doc. #2)

Respondent.

Petitioner Orlando Creswell, a state prisoner incarcerated at Pleasant Valley State Prison in Coalinga, California, has filed a pro se Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging a judgment of conviction from Santa Clara County Superior Court. Doc. #1. Petitioner also seeks leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Doc. #2.

Ι

According to the Petition, on May 7, 2010, Petitioner was sentenced to fifty years to life, plus thirty-one years, in state prison following his convictions of two counts of robbery in an inhabited place, first degree burglary and battery. Doc. #1 at 2, Exhs. 3-8. Petitioner appealed his conviction to the California Court of Appeal, which remanded with directions to the trial court. Doc. #1 at 3. He filed a petition for review in the California

the Northern District of California

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Supreme Court, which was denied in 2011. Doc. #1 at 3. Petitioner indicates that the claims in his direct appeal are the same as those that he is raising in this federal petition. Doc. #1 at 3-4.

On December 7, 2012, Petitioner filed the instant federal Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and moved for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (IFP). Doc. ##1, 2.

ΙI

This Court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). It shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." Id. § 2243.

Petitioner seeks federal habeas corpus relief by alleging that his due process rights were violated on the ground that he was denied his right to have the jury determine the truth of his alleged prior convictions and that the prosecution, by not meeting its burden of ensuring that the jury made this finding, forfeited its right to prosecute Petitioner's prior convictions.

Liberally construed, Petitioner's claim appears cognizable under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and merits an Answer from Respondent. Zichko v. Idaho, 247 F.3d 1015, 1020 (9th Cir. 2001) (federal courts must construe pro se petitions for writs of habeas corpus liberally).

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## III

For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown,

- Petitioner's motion to proceed in forma pauperis
   (Doc. #2) is GRANTED.
- 2. The Clerk shall serve by certified mail a copy of this Order and the Petition, and all attachments thereto (i.e., Doc. #1), on Respondent and Respondent's attorney, the Attorney General of the State of California. The Clerk also shall serve a copy of this Order on Petitioner.
- 3. Respondent shall file with the Court and serve on Petitioner, within sixty (60) days of the issuance of this Order, an Answer conforming in all respects to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, showing cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted. Respondent shall file with the Answer and serve on Petitioner a copy of all portions of the state trial record that have been transcribed previously and that are relevant to a determination of the issues presented by the Petition.

If Petitioner wishes to respond to the Answer, he shall do so by filing a Traverse with the Court and serving it on Respondent within thirty (30) days of his receipt of the Answer.

4. In lieu of an Answer, Respondent may file a Motion to Dismiss on procedural grounds, as set forth in the Advisory

Committee Notes to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

If Respondent files such a motion, Petitioner shall file with the Court and serve on Respondent an Opposition or Statement of Non-Opposition within thirty (30) days of receipt of the motion, and Respondent shall file with the Court and serve on Petitioner a Reply

within fifteen (15) days of receipt of any Opposition. Petitioner is reminded that all communications with the Court must be served on Respondent by mailing a true copy of the

document to Respondent's counsel. Petitioner also must keep the

Court and all parties informed of any change of address.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED 02/26/2013

> THELTON E. HENDERSON United States District Judge

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